The Blair County Whig.

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By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1863. Established 1846.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

For the Whig.

"The Union Must and Shall be Preserved."

Foreign Intercourse.

NUMBER SEVEN.

Our foreign relations are as interesting as they possibly can be. The inevitable consequences of our internal relations has several times since the commencement of the war, brought us to the verge of a foreign contest, and to further involve us in the mazes and intricacies of foreign diplomacy.

War is the origin of endless complications in the intercourse of nations, and a civil war brings with it a proportion of such difficulties; compared with the position the State holds in the Commonwealth of Independent Powers Our commerce whitens every sea, and interchanges the products of every climate, bringing into communication the people of all nations and races. Antagonistic interests and local prejudices are souring public temper, embittering friends, and setting violence against violence. With all this conglomeration of interests around us, we need a careful investigation of the principles which should regulate our intercourse with foreign powers. We need a present application without any of the dogmatic incumbrances that surround the question. Cases in the present war have arisen where the principles of the subject have been practically examined. Witness the case of Capt. Wilkes and the Trent; the expedition of France against Mexico; the efficiency of the blockade of the Southern ports; the conduct of alien residents towards the Government of the United States, together with the very important question of the right, under the law of nations, for European powers to recognize the Southern people as having the privileges of belligerents. This point has long since been ably argued, but it loses nothing of its importance by rehearsing it. When we say a party is a belligerent, we mean to say that parties are at war with each other, but are entitled to certain privileges not accorded to the common highwayman or the ocean pirate. Upon sea, the vessels of either party sail whithersoever they choose, without being molested by the armed ships of neutral nations.

To define the most general rights of belligerents where the several powers at war with each other have for a long period been sovereign and independent, and so recognized in their intercourse with other nations, is not difficult; but where the agent of the people is an independent power, emanating from a union of separate States like ours, the subject becomes more embarrassing and complicated. But not from any misunderstanding that the American people have in regard to the relation in which they stand to the General Government, but in the minds of statesmen in foreign countries. Could *Diplomats* abroad comprehend our internal constitution as readily as the most unsophisticated schoolboy in America, we need have no more concern on this point. They are apt to consider our individual States as so many separate and independent sovereignties, having a common agent, whose power is temporary only, and so long lived only as the will of each directs. Hence they are as willing to accord the rights of sovereigns and belligerents to these individual States, as they were to grant the same to the Federal Head, and hence arise the points which lead us to think that injustice has been done us ever since the civil war broke out.

One of the most common privileges for a belligerent party to enjoy is to be allowed to enter a neutral port by reason of stress of weather, or some other unavoidable accident, but not to take any improper advantage of the generosity of the neutral power by replenishing the magazines and stores of and fitting out war vessels, thereby compelling the neutral nation to incur the risk of violating sacred treaties and breaking up ancient alliances. To recognize a vessel as the property of a competent power, without granting to the power all the attributes of sovereignty, is a dilemma. In the first we acknowledge that it is a competent power, and hence grant it all the rights and privileges of a sovereign, including the right of public and equal representation abroad. This all leads us to the conclusion that in merely granting a few privileges to a power claiming recognition, we do injustice to a people seeking a place among the nations of the earth. Then what becomes of England's half way recognition? Why not carry her argumentation to its utmost bounds? Again: anything that has no legitimate authority of its own, derived from a competent source, has no claim upon the good offices of neutral nations. Hence there must be an entire and complete recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy by European governments, or an abandonment of every claim which those powers are so willing to grant to the slaveocratic Republic. Nations communicate with each other through public and authorized agents, and this is the only legitimate and honorable channel of diplomatic correspondence. Secret agents are the deceitful instruments of selfish authority, and harms both the party that entertains them and the party against whom their labors are directed. Before this baneful instrument fall the most sacred and binding obligations, and in the midst of public commotion friends are betrayed into the hands of enemies by this vulnerable and most potent engine of corruption.

PAT ANDRUS.

For The Whig.

Letter from "Romeo"

CAMP BOSSART, Va., April 14.

Mr. Editor: I take the present opportunity of replying briefly to an article in the Standard, signed as previous by "The Nestling" young Rambler. In the article above referred to the shallow-minded political Hydra Headed trickster presents his colors in all their effulgency. His bigoted nature and inconsistent principles are truly shown in his premature outburst of contumely about the resolutions passed by this regiment. The article seems to have been written in a surly mood; the sentiments of the regiment not suiting his vile principles. I think if he would ascertain to a certainty, the President of the meeting whom he calls "a rampant Abolitionist" is a Jackson Democrat, not full of deception, who came not for *pay*, but love of country. The men to a man will endorse the resolutions, for patriotism brought them out. But there are commissioned officers, whose limited talent and low standing in society, would not keep them (even though lawyers do charge enormous fees,) therefore they got commissioned by deceiving Gov. Curtin. And any man why cannot conscientiously endorse those resolutions, should go over to the rebels. This army is well rid of such. He says "we of the army try to forget politics." That will do to tell people at home, but not we boys in the company. But it is only natural "The Nestling" whose wings were plumed to soar by the "older Rambler," that he should follow in the same sphere as old Rambler. The young one cannot deviate in his narrow-mindedness from political harangue, and from divulging his venom on some one. A man who aspires to the standing he does should hide his head in shame to be the author of such an article as the last one or the one previous, in which he uses all his talent to slur some one he calls "Romeo." He thinks no one but McClellan ever had the confidence of the army. He cannot in his prejudiced nature give to Gen. Hooker his dues. I do assert that he is held in high esteem by all, and all have perfect confidence in his ability, and not the faintest doubts as to his loyalty, (Rambler, Jr. not excepted) but he will not acknowledge it in his letter; he being a McClellan man for political purposes. Rambler, Jr. would have saved what little credit he had by not giving vent to his ungentlemanly attack on our patriotism. His loyalty will hereafter be doubted, but it is a singular failing, they cannot keep their hydra heads hid—their acts if not their words show their principles. His credit among his fellow officers is getting low since the publication of that article—which article is going the rounds. I suppose he still thinks I am a "deceitful cur," but he will be branded with infamy for his acts toward his inferiors in rank—not in standing at home. He in his inconsistency or intentially, forgets that the three years regiments (84th and 110th included) got up stronger resolutions than ours. Still he would intimate that all are ignorant enough to believe that the resolutions of the nine months regiments are taken for the sentiment of the army. Oh! such inconsistency! Such shallow arguments avail naught, particularly if printed in such a vile sheet as the Standard. Enough of the above.

We expect to move soon, as we are ordered to cook eight days rations. I think some one will send the resolutions to the papers in Hollidaysburg for publication, to let the people see what drew Rambler, Jr. out in the style he adopts. Health of the company good. Yours, &c.

ROMEO.

TRAITORS IN INDIANA.—A letter from Indianapolis says that "hereafter all persons who may cheer for the Southern confederacy, utter treasonable sentiments or print disloyal papers in Indiana, are to be sent to Gen. Rosecrans, to be sent across the lines to the land they love so well."

For The Whig.

Letter from Frankstown.

FRANKSTOWN, April 13, 1863.

MR. EDITOR: I see an article in the Bedford Inquirer, written by the Rev. Mr. Sigafoos, County Superintendent of Common Schools for the county, in which he speaks of the motives that should govern those whose duty it is to elect the Superintendent, in the election of that officer.

My object at this time is not to reply to the article in question, but as the reading of that article brought to my mind the fact that our own Superintendent's term of office is about to expire, I thought it would not be out of place to say something in regard to Blair county, and about the Chief of her Common Schools, as I see the Superintendents of other counties, or somebody else "*pitching in*," for the honor of their respective counties.

In the first place, then, it is an admitted fact by all intelligent observers of the workings of the present system of schools in this country, that the Common Schools of this county, and the teachers too, are far superior to what they were twelve years ago. Why is it? It is because we have had indefatigable Superintendents.

The first two Superintendents of this county resigned before their terms had expired, not because of any dissatisfaction among the people or Directors in regard to those officers, but because they engaged in more lucrative business, their resignations being greatly regretted by nearly all the teachers in the county, and Caldwell and Dean will always be highly respected by all or nearly all those who were teaching during their Administrations. Mr. Mitchell's term is about closing, and it will be highly gratifying to nearly all the Teachers in the county, if he comes out again as a candidate for his present office, and is elected. I say nearly all, not because that I know of any who would be dissatisfied with his re-election, but let Mr. Mitchell be ever so good a man, he is not as good a man as John the Baptist, or Elijah the Prophet, or Nehemiah the Governor of Jerusalem, and they had a few enemies that would lie about them, and, I presume Mr. Mitchell is not more favored than they, though I would not say positively.

I know not what Mr. Mitchell intends to do, but I believe that if he comes out for re-election, he will be elected with far more ease than he was in the first place, I write this, because I hear many of the Directors in this county, who hesitated about voting for him at the first, simply because they did not know him, say now, that they will vote for him before they will for any other man, "because," say they, "we have found him to be a faithful, industrious and impartial officer;" hence he is one of the *few* who, by acquaintance, makes friends.

One beautiful feature in Mr. Dean's policy, while in office, was this: If a man got a certificate, he was worthy of it. The same principle has been strictly adhered to by John Mitchell, and the consequence is, I have never seen any complaints from Blair county in the State Superintendent's Report, of being under the necessity of employing incompetent teachers. I have known teachers to come here with professional certificates from other counties, and as conceited as jackdaws stuck full of peacock feathers, thinking themselves almost as wise as Solomon, and that Sophocles was a fool when measured with them, and after going through the "flint mill" before Dean or Mitchell, came off with flying colors with Nos. 2, 3, 4, and in some instances 5. One at Collinsville Examination, 1858, could not get a certificate from Dean of any kind; he got a little *wrathy*, and though an entire stranger to me, came to me after the Examination was over, and expressed his astonishment, and remarked, "Why, I am the best scholar in all Indiana State!" "I thought" "LORD pity the balance!" but he was a ☞ big *feller* and I didn't like to give utterance to my thoughts.

I do not know that Mr. Mitchell has ever refused a certificate to any one, but I do know that he has annulled some, and cut down others—not any given by his predecessor, however, but some coming here from other counties. He is impartial.

I have understood that there has been an effort made to get a regulation in the school law, that each teacher shall pay to the Superintendent for examining him or her, one dollar, making the Superintendent dependent on the Teacher for his salary. Now, I have no objection to the mere matter of the teachers paying the dollar, providing the officer was a man beyond the reach, or at least the probability of corruption; but this method of doing things would be a strong temptation to some who might, some day, be elected, for there are some teachers who would not scruple to give five dollars for a No. 1 certificate, who, under the present system of doing things, he would get a No. 3, 4 and 5, and then, too, it would be the Devil taking the Superintendent into the schoolhouse, and jingling the dollars in his ears, and saying, "All these the teachers will give thee, if thou wilt *worship me*," and then this would turn our present noble system of schools into humbuggery.

I do not know whether I ever shall teach school again. I would not exchange my present situation for that of a teacher at the pitiful pittance of $25 per month, but this much I do know, that all the Directors in the county that I have talked with on the subject, very nearly all the teachers, and all the children of the different schools I have visited, have expressed a wish and a hope, that John Mitchell, of Hollidaysburg, the present laborious Superintendent of Blair County Common Schools, will continue in office another term. More on the subject again.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

THE ARMING OF NEGROES.

Speech of Adj. Gen. Thomas at Lake Providence, La.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY UNALTERABLE.

FELLOW-SOLDIERS: Your Commanding General has so fully stated the object of my mission, that it is almost unnecessary for me to say anything to you in reference to it. Still, as I come here with full authority from the President of the United States to announce the policy which, after mature deliberation, has been determined upon by the wisdom of the nation, it is my duty to make known to you clearly and fully the features of that policy. It is a source of extreme gratification to me to come before you this day, knowing as I do full well, how glorious have been your achievements on the field of battle. No soldier can come before soldiers of tried valor, without having the deepest emotions of his soul stirred with him. These emotions I feel on the present occasion, and I beg you will listen to what I have to say as soldiers receiving from a soldier the commands of the President of the United States.

I came from Washington clothed with the fullest power in this matter. With this power, I can act as if the President of the United States were himself present. I am directed to refer nothing to Washington, but to act promptly—what I have to do to do at once—to strike down the unworthy and to elevate the deserving.

I can only speak briefly and cannot enter into the details of the subject at present. It may be that some of you are better acquainted with this country than I am, but all my early military life was spent in the South. I know this whole region well. I am a *Southern* man, and, if you will, born with Southern prejudices; but I am free to say that the policy I am now to announce to you I indorse with my whole heart. You know full well—for you have been over this country—that the Rebels have sent into the field all their available fighting men—every man capable of bearing arms, and you know they have kept at home all their slaves for the raising of subsistence for their armies in the field. In this way they can bring to bear against us all the strength of their so-called Confederate States, while we at the North can only send a portion of our fighting force, being compelled to leave behind another portion to cultivate our fields and supply the wants of an immense army. The Administration has determined to take from the Rebels this source of supply—to take their negroes and compel them to send back a portion of their whites to cultivate their deserted plantations, and very poor persons they would be to fill the place of the dark-hued laborer. They must do this or their armies will starve. You know perfectly well that Rebels had an opportunity offered under the proclamation of the President in September, to lay down their arms and come back into the Union. They failed to do it. Not but that the hearts of many men in the South were with us and against the Rebellion. The leaders of the rebellion, Jeff Davis and his satellites, would not permit it, therefore they are still in arms against us.

On the first day of January last the President issued his Proclamation declaring that from that day forward all the slaves in the States then in rebellion should be free. You know that vast numbers of these slaves are within your borders, inside the lines of the army. They come into your camps and you cannot but receive them. The authorities in Washington are very much pained to hear, and I fear with truth in many cases, that some of these poor unfortunates have on different occasions been turned away from us, and their applications for admission within our lines have been refused by our officers and soldiers. This is not the way to use freed-men. The question came up in Washington; "What is best to be done with this unfortunate race?" They are coming upon us in such numbers that some provision must be made for them. You cannot send them North. You all know the prejudices of the Northern people against receiving large numbers of the colored race. Some States have passed laws forbidding them to come within their borders. At this day, in some States, persons who have brought them have been arraigned before the Courts to answer for the violation of State enactments.

Look along the river and see the multitude of deserted plantations upon its banks. These are the places for these freedmen, where they can be self-sustaining and self-supporting. All of you will some day be on picket duty, and I charge you all if any of this unfortunate race come within your lines that you do not turn them away but receive them kindly and cordially. They are to be encouraged to come to us. They are to be received with open arms; they are to be fed and clothed; *they are to be armed.*

This is the policy that has been fully determined upon. I am here to say that I am authorized to raise as many regiments of blacks as I can. I am authorized to give commissions, from the highest to the lowest, and I desire those persons who are earnest in this work to take hold of it, and to them alone will I give commissions. I don't care who they are or what their present rank may be. I do not hesitate to say that all proper persons will receive commissions.

While I am authorized thus in the name of the Secretary of war, I have the fullest authority to dismiss from the army any man, be his rank what it may, whom I find maltreating the freedmen. This part of my duty I will most assuredly perform if any case comes before me. I would rather do that than give commissions because such men are unworthy the name of soldiers.

I hope to hear that in this splendid division, as I know it to be, veterans as Napoleon would call them—for you are veterans—I hope to hear before I leave that I shall be able to raise at least a regiment from among you. I don't want to stop at *one*, nor at *two*. I must have two at least. It is possible that I can procure four. I would like to raise on this river twenty regiments at least before I go back. I shall take all the women and children and all the men unfit for our military organizations, and place them on these plantations; then take these regiments and put them in the rear. They will guard the rear effectively. Knowing the country well, and familiar with all the roads and swamps, they will be able to track out the accursed guerrillas and run them from the land When I get regiments raised you may sweep out into the interior with impunity. Recollect, for every regiment of blacks I raise, I raise a regiment of whites to face the foe in the field. This fellow-soldier is the determined policy of the Administration. You all know full well, when the President of the United States, though said to be slow in coming to a determination, when he once puts his foot down it is there, and he is not going to take it up. He has put his foot down; I am here to assure you that my official influence shall be given that he shall not raise it.

Exhaustion of the South.

Some of the semi-secesh organs at the north, unable to argue down the accumulating evidences of the want, suffering, desolation and exhaustion of the south, are endeavoring to represent that it is not from any scarcity of provisions, but from the deficiency of railway transportation. The ruin of the southern railways is beyond all question. Their rolling stock and rails have been growing worse and worse since the war broke out, and they have no means of repairing the deficiencies. But this cannot account for the suffering and starvation in remote interior districts where the people ought to have provisions in abundance, if there be such supplies raised as is alleged. We have shown by repeated citations the efforts made to induce the planters to raise grain and provisions. The latest instance of the kind is the message of Governor Brown, of Georgia, to the Legislature of that State, just met in extra session, in which he recommends that no more cotton be planted than a quarter of an acre to a hand; that distillation of grain, peas, potatoes, and dried peaches be stopped, and that corn be carried free of freight charge to the suffering portions of the State. This does not much look like the abundant production which these semi-secesh organs are talking about. Nor is this all. The ruin and desolation at the south are vastly increased by the acts of the southern rebels themselves. The destruction of the cotton crop was entirely their act. So was the sack of Fredericksburg, plunder of Corinth and the ravaging of numberless other towns in the various fields of operations. An instance of their ruthless vandalism in this way is shown by the subjoined extract of a letter from Beaufort, N. C, to the Worcester Mass., Spy:

The rebels have succeeded in burning the turpentine forests in every direction, and spare the tar and turpentine in casks no more than they do cotton in the bales. It is all given to the flames before it shall aid the "cursed Yankees."

This act inflicts no particular damage upon us. We can obtain tar and turpentine from other sources, but the poor people of North Carolina are ruined by the destruction of their only resource.—*U. S. Gaz.*

☞ Eight dollars a day for corn-bread and hot water! That, says the Portland Advertiser, is boarding at a Richmond hotel.

Meditation.

Go to the graves of buried love and meditate. There settle the account with thy conscience for every past benefit unrequitted—every past endearment unregarded, of that departed being who can never—never return to be soothed by thy contrition! If thou art a child, and hast ever added a sorrow to the soul, or furrow to the silvered brow of an affectionate parent; if thou art a husband, and hast ever caused the fond bosom that ventured its whole happiness in thy arms to doubt one moment of thy kindness or truth; if thou art a friend, and hast ever wronged in thought or word, or deed, the spirit that generously confided in thee; if thou art a lover, and hast ever given one unmerited pang to that true heart which now lies cold beneath thy feet—then be sure that every unkind look, every ungracious word, every ungentle action, will come thronging back upon thy memory, and knocking dolefully at thy soul—then be sure that you will lie down sorrowing and repentant on the grave, and utter the unheard groan, and pour the unavailing tear—more deep, more bitter, because unheard and unavailing.—*Irving.*

Starvation in the South.

The Atlanta, Georgia, papers, state that a few days ago some fifteen or twenty women, residents of that city, all decently dressed, collected together on one of the principal streets and made an impressment of about 200 pounds of bacon belonging to private parties. They did it in a quiet, yet bold and determined manner, one of them quietly taking out a Colt's revolver and standing guard, while the others removed the bacon. They first offered to buy it at prices such as the Government is paying, but finding the holder unwilling to sell at such rates, announced their determination to seize it, which determination they resolutely carried out. They were soldiers' wives who had large families to support. A BREAD RIOT occured in Petersburg, Va., last Wednesday, similar to that in Richmond, the women being the ringleaders and plundering the storehouses of speculators. In Richmond bread is now distributed gratis to families of soldiers.

HOW WILL IT LOOK IN HISTORY.—Some men in this day are storing up infamy very fast. They will have names in history around which will gather the scorn and execration of future ages. Who desires to see this record fixed forever to his name—when his country was struggling for life against a gigantic rebellion, he gave sympathy and support to its enemies and did all he dared to accomplish its ruin! Yet that is precisely the record many men are making for themselves—a record that, once made, no repentance, no confession, no suffering can ever efface. It will stand to the shame of their children to all generations. Mr. Brady said in his war speech in New York, "the time will surely come when the men who oppose this war will be deemed more infamous than the tories of the revolution." But history is made rapidly in these days, and the infamy of treason and the sympathy with treason may come sooner than many imagine. Let victory crown the national arms and the rebellion be overwhelmed, and its allies at the North will speedily become an offense and a mocking. In the defeat of the rebels they will be forever disgraced, and henceforth there will be none so abject as to do them reverence. Let these men be warned, and escape the coming wrath while they may.

THE RICHMOND BREAD RIOT.—A "refugee," who left Richmond last Tuesday and has just reached Washington, says that the bread riot at the rebel capital caused the greatest consternation among the authorities. The women were the heads of the families of the working classes, and were actually starving, many having been compelled to beg on the street. A repetition of the demonstration is feared, and every precaution is being taken to avert it. The effect upon the troops was most demoralizing, the men having become very clamorous, and demanding that their families should be fed.

The Department will send out on Saturday next in the steamer for New York, paymasters with money enough to pay all the troops in north and south Carolina.

The payment will bring up all arrearages due our troops to the 1st of March with the exception of a small portion of the Army of the Potomac which will also soon be paid off.

DESERTERS RETURNING.—From information received at the Department from officers in charge of the return of deserters it appears that they are now coming in at the rate of fifteen hundred per day. This is principally owing to the stringent law enacted to bring delinquents back to the service prior to the first of April.

RE-ENLISTMENTS.—Governor Curtin telegraphs that he finds the Pennsylvania regiments whose time is about to expire, eager to re-enlist, although some want to go home for a week or so.

THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1863.

The Beginning and the End.

We began this war in disaster. Fort Sumter was unnecessrily lost. It was the opeping conflict. We had full notice of the rebel preparations, and could have counteracted them, but we failed to do so. Our next efforts were more successful for we seized Fort Pickens, and though we yielded Baltimore and Harper's Ferry we conquered and held West Virginia and Missouri. Still defeat and gloom dogged our footsteps. We were slaughtered at Vienna, repulsed at Big Bethel, and overwhelmed at Wilson's Creek and Bull Run. Nevertheless through all these disasters the national arms marched steadily forward. We reconquered Maryland, recovered Missouri, perfected the blockade, and held Washington securely.

We lost ship after ship by rebel seizures in the early part of the war; we neglected Norfolk Navy-yard till it was too late, and the rebels took it, as well as that of Pensacola and all the southern forts; yet we have recovered both Norfolk and Pensacola, and all the forts except those at Charleston and Mobile, and our navy far exceeds in size and power anything we ever dreamed of. We suffered Lexington, Mo., to be taken, with all its garrison, but soon drove the captors out of Missouri forever, and gave them a final beating at Pea Ridge. A single defeat lost us New Mexico, but we have recovered it, and hold it firmly. The rebels, through our neglect, got hold of the Indian territory, and kept it for a long time, deriving from it regiments of Indians to fight their battles. But by destroying the rebel armies in Arkansas we have recovered the Indian territory and the tribes have returned of their own accord to their loyalty, at the same time abolishing slavery.

So we have gone on continually, stared in the face by disasters of all kinds; at all points defeated, betrayed, cheated by half-loyal commanders, or overreached through the neglect, ambition, jealousy, or conceit of others, yet ever progressing steadily to the subjugtion of the south. If any European Power had undertaken such a task and accomplished as much as we have, it would be considered wonderful under the circumstances. Of that we do not now care to speak, for boasting is of no value. What we desire to ask the attention of our readers to is the fact that from the very start, we have faced disaster at every turn, and never succumbed to the pressure; that so far from dispiriting us it has served the useful purpose of teaching us the wholesome lesson of the art of war, which there was great need of our learning and which we could not learn in any other way.

We were at first somewhat sensitive on the subject of our losses and defeat; but we can now contemplate the record with pride in the wonderful strength of the nation, so severely tried, so resolute in adversity, so unconquerable amid the most terrible of reverses. These defeats, losses, disasters, where needed to nerve the arm of the loyal in a civil war, not less than to cure us of the weakness incident to our military system. Victories would have been of far less use to us than these reverses have proven. So it was in the Kansas war. At every step the pro-slavery party was victorious, and at each blow it lost its footing more and more, despite its successes in the field. What we need is patient perseverance. There can be no doubt of the ultimate achievement of our object if we manifest the same untiring determination we have displayed thus far.

☞ The General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church in the United States of America will hold its next meeting in the city of Peoria, Illinois, Thursday, the 21st of May, and will be opened with a sermon by the Rev. Charles C. Beatty, D. D., Moderator of the late Assembly.

The War News.

Affairs begin to look better along the Nansemond and Blackwater. For several days there have been almost constant skirmishes with the enemy, but not in heavy force. The rebels have worked zealously to establish batteries near the Nansemond, so as to stop our boats, but the naval arm was not to be paralized so easily; the gunboats have patrolled so vigilantly, and shelled the Rebels so bountifully, that they were compelled not only to give up the attempt to cross, but even to establish batteries. Gen. Dix went up the Nansemond on Sunday to see for himself. On Saturday, Gen. Getty, with the 89th New-York and the 8th Connecticut, in conjunction with the gunboats, stormed a heavy Rebel battery on the Western Branch, a stream coming into the Nansemond, eight or ten miles below Suffolk. The affair seems to have been an important success; six Rebel cannon and 200 men of the 44th Alabama Regiment were captured—losses not stated on either side.

By telegrams received at St. Louis we are informed that on Saturday morning before daylight a force of about 3,000 Rebels with four pieces of artillery made an attack upon the town of Fayetteville, Arkansas. The Union force in the town was less than 2,000, and not fully armed, but they met the Rebels bravely and repulsed them with considerable loss. On our side five were killed, and 17 wounded. The fight lasted four hours, when the Rebels, who were commanded by Gen. Cabell, retreated in disorder toward Ozark. Our troops consisted exclusively of Arkansas recruits.

From the Cumberland region we have accounts of several skirmishes, none of them however, of importance.

☞ The Huntingdon *Globe*, the first Douglas paper in the State, has been read out of the Democratic party for being guilty of supporting the administration and the government, and for refusing to endorse the Vallandigham & Co. Democracy. The democracy are determined that every loyal man shall "walk the plank."

At a County Meeting held in the Court House, in Huntingdon, on Wednesday evening, April 15th, 1863, the following resolution was *unanimously* adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Huntingdon 'Globe' is not now nor has it been for some time, the organ of the Democratic party of this county, *or any portion thereof*; that *we* utterly denounce *and* repudiate this newspaper, *and* its editor, *and* warn *all* Democratic citizens against being *deceived* by its *teachings*."

Five Twenty U. S. Loan.

If you wish to take any of this loan, be sure to communicate directly with the Government at Washington. This is a safe way to do business.

A New State.

In pursuance of an act of Congress President Lincoln has declared West Virginia to be one of the U. S. of America, on equal footing with the original States, after 60 days from the 20th inst.

☞ The First Presbythrian Church, Philadelphia, Rev. Albert Barnes pastor, recently became heir to an estate valued at about $16,000. By the will the money is to be applied to the erection of a Mission Chapel in connection with the church.

☞ The marriage of the Prince of Wales occurring during Lent, the Archbishop of Canterbury gave a dispensation for its observances on the day of the wedding.

Resolutions of the 137th P. V.

The following is the sentiment of the 137th Reg't Penna. Volunteers:

Resolved, That we, the officers and men of the 137th Reg't Penna. Volunteers, feeling a deep sense of the justice and humanity for the Great Struggle for life and perpetuity, in which our beloved country is engaged against the most gigantic, wicked and cruel Rebellion ever before placed upon historic record, deem it a solemn duty, unavoidable, without crime, devolving upon every one, to act truly and earnestly, without partisanship or prejudice, in the manner best calculated to terminate the war *with the most beneficial results to us and to posterity.*

Resolved, That the Rebels having commenced the war without just cause or provocation on the part of the Federal Government, and as the triumph of their principles would bring untold evil not only upon our own country, but also upon the whole world, and as we believe ourselves fully able to defeat their vile schemes, the dignity of our Government and the importance of the principles that we are defending; require that we should let them be the first to sue for peace, which should be granted only on the condition of their laying down their arms, giving up the leading conspirators for condign punishment, and returning submissively to the Union which they so disgracefully deserted and injured.

Resolved, That we censure in the severest terms the renegades who, having receded from Jacksonian principles of Democracy, who denounce every act tending to suppress the Rebellion, making the plea of unconstitutional war measures an excuse for their treason, who conspire clandestinely together to subvert the sacred institution of Liberty and destroy the glory of our cherished country, who evince a desire to separate the "Old Keystone State" from the prosperous East and growing Northeast, and to join her to the rotten, poverty stricken Confederacy of the South—a Government existing only in the imagination of traitors.

Resolved, That we regard with the most supreme contempt the pitiful whinings of those whose voices, two years ago, were the loudest for war, and most bitterly opposed to compromise; but who, now that the Government needs their aid, seek to excuse their despicable cowardice by sitting in judgment upon and condemning the acts of those patriotic men who are passing weary days and sleepless nights devising the best means to carry on the war, to uphold the dignity and preserve the integrity of the country, and re-assert the National authority throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Resolved, That we deem it the imperative duty of every American citizen to use his utmost endeavors to annihilate party spirit, remove divisions, give a cordial and unequivocal support to the Administration in its Herculean efforts to restore our distracted country to its once glorious position among the nations of the earth, and vindicate the honor of our dear old flag, which has streamed in glory—loved and reverenced at home, honored and respected abroad.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the war measures adopted by the President and the last Congress that approve of the Emancipation Proclamation policy and Confiscation Act, and we believe that "whites and blacks," fire and sword, cannon and desolating flood, censorships and dungeons, must all be used, if need be, to defeat the designs of so unscrupulous, desperate and powerful a foe.

Resolved That we repudiate the sympathy of friends at home for our hardships and privations, when it is not accompanied by an enthusiastic support of the Administrative power of the Government, and a firm purpose to prosecute this war to such a consummation as will secure untrammelled to generations who succeed us, that heritage of Nationality transmitted to us by our forefathers.

Resolved, That the croaking for "Peace, Peace," would come with a better grace from those who brave the formidable enemy in the open field, than from those who only feel it through the meagre sources of the commercial markets.

Resolved, That this war was inevitable at this juncture of our National history; that the irrevocable decree has gone forth, and that it must be fought to the "bitter end."

Resolved, That we return our sincere thanks to Gov. Curtin for the untiring zeal which he has always manifested in the welfare and comfort of Pennsylvania soldiers.

Resolved, That our confidence is strong in Gen. Hooker's ability to command the Army of the Potomac; that our hopes for the ultimate triumph of our cause remain unshaken, and that we will never submit to peace while a Rebel is in arms against the Government.

The above resolutions were passed by the regiment assembled by three deafening cheers, and three loud hearty cheers for Gov. Curtin.

Correspondence of the "Whig."

MR. EDITOR:—"Can such things be," &c. "While Liberty lasts," shall we be governed in our opinions by vile traitors? While our brothers are fighting for that which we are enjoying, is it possible that we have men at home who encourage treason? From what we hear and see, this vile and desructive doctrine prevails in our midst! How humiliating to "honored sons of noble sires!" But we have it! The fact is *not* to be disguised! It is encouraged, "even by Christians, too." May the God of the world learn them to act as *becomes* Christians and men!

Why is all this? Why is the Government and the men who sustain it to be denounced, and the "spirit of Liberty" which they hold, to be held in check?—Are WE, *loyal men*, to suffer from humiliating expressions and scorns, when expressed by *disloyalists*, and take it from them without resentment? Has this to be endured, when made "even by Christians too!" NO! The spirit of Liberty yet exists, and will suffer all their malignity until they learn that there IS a people who stand upon the great declaration that "all men are born free and equal." *That spirit*, from evidences we have can only be sustained by "*crushing out*" this vile disposition on the part of men who yield their opinions to tyranny, despotism, and taking from those who believe in the *right*, their love of the great and fundamental principles of justice and freedom. Yet we have those men in our midst! Should *they* be tolerated in THEIR *crusade* of our brothers? I say no! While I believe that God meant *well* to all *human kind*, I don't believe that He meant or even intended that there should be treason against His or any other *constituted* Government!

These *vile men*, who speak and talk against the Government of God, and that of the United States, will meet with a just and merited rebuke! The one says he will go down to that endless misery where "resurrection will never reach him," and the other says he shall have it on this earth, either by endless imprisonment, or death by hanging.

Which will ye choose, *rebels* and *treasoners?* The alternative is with you!

I will again ask the question, why is it that men who are only mere itinerants, are permitted to insult our Government, our law-makers, our soldiers, and qualify it by saying that the President is a thief, his Cabinet should be hanged, and the capital burned? Are these things to be tolerated (!) or has the spirit of our fathers gone out?

Sons of noble and patriot sires, it was never intended that such toleration should exist, and if you have love of country and patriotism sufficient to uphold "*Virtue, Liberty* and *Independence*," you never will.

It is to be hoped that the last of such characters will be checked, and all others in our great and freedom loving country.

BROTHERS IN THE FIELD.

Letter from Sergeant Keatley.

No. 14.

AQUIA LANDING, Va., April 8.

DEAR WHIG: This day brings with it a series of recollections uninteresting, perhaps, to a majority of your readers, but fraught with interest to us. To-day eight months ago, by far the greater number of men composing this regiment bid adieu to friends and homes, to participate in the battles and privations of a soldier's life.—Since that eventful day, we have witnessed much of which men are pleased to call war, whether in the dangers and perils of the field, or the fatigues and perplexities of the march, or in the excitements and sports of camp life. These all have been necessary to complete our experiences in soldiering, and pass away eight months of our life. For the benefit of those persons who grow tired of existence, and complain of the laggard steps of time, we advise a term of enlistment in the United States Army, and if time then drags heavily let them take a shower bath of bullets, and may be time will shorten and the country be served.

We are still upon the hills fronting on the Potomac, and where we now sit we can see the white sails of the river craft, and the smoke emitted from the busy little steam tugs, as they ply up and down the river, engaged in towing boats laden with army supplies to the "Landing."—"Aquia Landing" is a noted place, and to some people a wonderful concern. Last winter this point was in the possession of the Rebels, and on these hills they daily serenaded our vessels to the tune of "Hail Columbia," from their mounted brass band. This "brass band" is a military term, and when accurately defined means a "brass cannon." In fact, Aquia Creek was the point at which the rebels blockaded the Potomac, and attempted to reduce the city of Washington by cutting off the supplies. Everywhere around are the evidences of these limits, and we have the gratification of knowing that with all the reverses that have befallen our arms thus far down in Virginia, the Rebellion has been "conquered."

The President is down among the troops, making personal observations in relation to the true condition of the Army. Yesterday, as we have been told, he visited the troops at Falmouth, and from the incessant thundering in that direction, we believe our artillery were speaking a hearty welcome to our patriotic President. To-day he reviewed other portions of the troops thereabouts, and some of our regiment went up to see him, and had the pleasure of greeting the "Friend of the Soldier" and "The Lover of His Country." Let the "Copperheads" beware how they attempt to depreciate the value of our President and decry his Administration, for those whom they now count as friends to their cause may rebuke them, and tell them that they will have no more of them.

All is quiet, and will be till the roads are fit, and then you may expect work to be done. Yours, truly,

KEATLEY.

Letter from D. B. Houck.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Va.,
84th Reg't, P. V., April 17th.

EDITOR OF THE WHIG—Dear Sir:—Procrastination is indeed the thief of time. Days, weeks and months have been buried in the irredeemable past, since I contemplated writing to you; but delay and negligence always prevented me from fulfilling my intentions, until this late period when we are just on the eve of marching. Orders have been received to be ready to march, when notice is given; and we expect every moment to hear the long roll summon us to depart from our good and long cherished quarters. We are all provided with five days rations, which are stowed away in our knapsacks; and we have received instructions not to use any of them until notified. To these three days more will be added as soon as we leave—making in all eight days rations for each soldier to carry. Some of the boys appear to think this rather an extensive and burthensome amount of supplies, for the means of transportation.

On last Tuesday the cavalry force commenced to move, and continued to pass our camp from morning till evening, in one long uninterrupted line. Their provisions are chiefly carried by pack mules. It is quite a novel sight to behold these faithful, yet sometimes vicious, little creatures, follow each other in line, with two and sometimes three boxes of crackers lashed to them.

Spring is smiling upon us. The weather is fair and apparently settled. The roads are getting into a good condition.—Five consecutive months rest have restored the troops to health, courage and vigor—and I do not feel guilty of dissimulation when I assert that in the next encounter we will whip the rebels, and thus lay the foundation of bright hopes for a speedy and successful termination of the war. The army of the Potomac never was in such a spirited and available condition to perform active service as it is at the present time. Moreover the soldiers all have implicit confidence in the courage, ability and patriotism of their chief commander. By furnishing the troops with an abundance and variety of good and healthy rations, and by his almost constant presence in camp, attending to the discharge of his duties, General Hooker has won the affections and esteem of the whole army to an extent that seldom exists between the officer and private. When Copperheads at home declaim and write against the effective condition of the army, they only waste breath and ink to pervert the truth, and to vindicate that which they themselves know to be false and unfounded.

When they denounce the war, and what they term its abolition object, with all the vindictive fury their prejudiced and disloyal minds can foment, the soldier readily observes that they fear the present administration will be triumphant in the suppression of treason, and restore peace and prosperity to the country, which will consign their base faction to eternal ignominy and detestation.

When they rant and boast of their devotion and fidelity to the Constitution, and preach compromise as the only remedy to secure peace, until every honest and loyal man, loathes and dispises them, as he does the venomous reptile whose name they have proudly and defiantly assumed. The soldier readily discovers their hypocrisy—divests them of their disguise, and beholds the coward and paltroon, who, rather than fight for the country in which he has prospered, would suffer himself and his posterity to be spit upon, and trampled under the feet of a tyranical aristocracy, as the mudsills of society.

The soldiers are all enthusiastic in lauding the conscription act, and hope that the copperheads may be the first called upon to respond to its requirements.

Our paymaster is expected to-day. Many of the regiments have been paid off this week. Yours truly.

D. B. HOUCK.

What of Charleston?

For 6 months past we have had promise after promise that Charleston was to be attacked. At last the attack has been made, but without any decisive results, so far as the capture of the city and the forts thereabouts are concerned. From all the indications we are led to believe that the attempts made was merely a reconnoisance, to find out the strong points and obstructions of the rebels, and test the capacity of the iron-clads. This, we think, has been effectually accomplished. It is now ascertained that the obstructions in the channel are of the most formidable character, and that our gunboats have a task to perform, greater than any ever yet attempted in naval warfare. It has also been demonstrated that the Monitors are capable of resisting successfully, for two hours, the concentrated fire of some three hundred guns, nearly all the largest calibre and improved patterns, and firing improved steel pointed shot and if they can stand it for that length of time, they can stand it sufficiently long to batter a hole in Sumpter and cause the "rebs" to skedaddle therefrom more hastily than did Major Anderson and his gallant band. None of the regular Monitor built boats were injured in the slightest. The Keokuk, which was so completely riddled, was not of the Monitor pattern, but simply an ironplated boat, with a deck like a turtle back, thus receiving direct upon her deck the plumping shots from the forts. While she might have resisted or turned off Line shots, the upper guns of the forts had fair play upon her. This was the only boat damaged to any extent.

When the next advance is to be made we have no information, but presume that the government will make use of the information gained, and when Charleston is again visited it will be in a manner which will insure success. So mote it be.

A Catholic View of Slavery.

The Cincinnati *Catholic Telegraph*, in an able article on the subject of "Free White Labor," remarks:

Slavery is nearly extinct without an effort on our part to destroy it. We, Catholics, have kept our oath most scrupulously; we have let the South alone, and only when effort failed and the whole fabric of the government was about to fall into ruin, and anarchy overspread the land, did we utter a word, in self defense, against *that pernicious system which has brought all this suffering on our country.*

We may here observe that it is painful to us to write on this subject, knowing the violent prejudice or convictions which prevail, and particularly amongst our fellow-Catholic citizens. But when prejudice becomes dangerous as well as ridiculous, it is time for some one to expose its folly. It will soon be obsolete.

The Copperhead Democracy charge the abolitionists with bringing all this suffering on our country; but this editor, who looks at the question with the naked eye, and not thorugh partisan spectacles, renders a verdict more in accordance with facts and with sound reason.—*Pitts. Gaz.*

EXTENSIVE GOLD DISCOVERIES.—A late letter from southern California says that within a radius of 60 miles of Fort Yumas, in the southeastern portion of the State, the most astonishing discoveries of gold, silver, copper, quicksilver, and other minerals, have recently been made. Emigration from the northern and central portions of the State is rapidly setting in. The newly discovered mines, it is said, far surpass in richness any yet opened on the American continent.

Good News from Vicksburg.

Six Gunboats and Three Transports Run the Blockade.

ONE OF THE TRANSPORTS BURNT

CHICAGO, April 21.

A special Memphis dispatch of the 19th states that the steamer Silver Moon, from Vicksburg on the 17th, brings the intelligence that the night before the gunboats Benton, Tuscumbia, Lafayette, Pittsburg, Carondelet, Gen. Price and three transports ran the batteries at Vicksburg, all safely except the transport Henry Clay, which caught fire opposite the city, and was burned. The Benton was the only boat struck. She had one man killed and two wounded.

The transport Forest Queen had her drum head injured by contact with one of the gunboats, and can be easily repaired. From the time of starting until the first shot was heard from the rebel batteries, nearly an hour and a quarter elapsed, by which time nearly all had got past.

LATER FROM VICKSBURG.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Official dispatches received last night, says that a portion or Admiral Porter's fleet, laden with a large number of soldiers from Gen. Grant's army have succeeded in running the batteries at Vicksburg, and are now in a condition to either help Gen. Banks in an attack upon Port Hudson or make an assault on Vicksburg from the south.

Further from New Orleans.

The Late Fight at Vicksburg.

THE REBEL GUNBOAT WEBB DESTROYED.

The Rebels Driven from the Batteries and one of Them Spiked.

NEW ORLEANS, April 21.

Gen. Banks' plan of free negro labor for the plantations meets with daily success.—Cheering reports from planters from all quarters continue to be received. It was stated by paroled seamen from the U. S. frigate Mississippi, who had reached New Orleans, that the rebel gunboat Webb was destroyed in the Fort Hudson fight, and that our fleet did great damage to the batteries there, on one alone of which 25 were killed.

The enemy were several times driven from their guns, and one of their batteries was spiked.

Admiral Farragut's secretary has arrived at New Orleans with dispatches.

Farragut was blockading the mouth of Red river. On the trip down from Vicksburg the fleet engaged the batteries at Grand Gulf.

The Switzerland and Hartford were hit but the only thing serious was the fatal wounding of one man aboard the latter.

Latest from New Orleans.

Splendid Success of Gen. Banks' Army.

The Rebel Army of Gen. Sibley Probably Taken En Masse.

THE FAMOUS RAM QUEEN OF THE WEST RECAPTURED.

All Her Officers and Crew in our Hands.

NEW YORK, April 22.

The following highly important news has been received here:

NEW ORLEANS, April 14.—The news from Brashear City is of the utmost importance.

The enemy evacuated his works at Centreville last night, but will probably be captured entire, as he is enclosed between Gen. Grover's forces on one side and those of Gen. Emory and Weitzel on the other. He is leaving his guns and ammunition behind him.

The steamer Diana, lately taken from us, will certainly be re-captured, as the U. S. steamer Clifton has removed the obstructions in the river and is rapidly approaching her.

The ram Queen of the West was captured from the enemy in Grand Lake at ten o'clock this morning. Capt. Fuller, her commander, and all her crew and officers, numbering ninety souls, are now prisoners at Berwick Bay.

The capture of the Queen of the West is most important, and I consider the whole affair as a victory of immense advantage to the Union cause.

From Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 21.

On Saturday evening three regiments of infantry and one of cavalry left Memphis on a reconnoitering expedition. When near Noncena the cavalry came upon a detachment of Blithe's rebel cavalry. A fight ensued, resulting in the repulse of the rebels.

On the next morning the cavalry again attacked the rebels, killing 20, wounding 40 and capturing 80. The rebels fled in great confusion across the Coldwater river. After crossing the river they received reinforcements, and our troops fell back to Hernando. The rebels were so severely handled that they did not attempt to follow.

At Hernanda, we were also reinforced by a detachment of infantry and artillery under Col. Bryant, who moved to the Coldwater and attacked the rebels on the other side of the river.

The fight lasted until sundown, and was confined chiefly to the infantry, as the artillery could not be as successfully used as desired. Our loss was 5 killed and 15 wounded. Col. Bryant now holds a strong position.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1863.

*** All letters on business connected with this office, to receive attention, should be addressed "WHIG, Hollidaysburg, Pa."

☞ Our Court will commence on Monday next, and continue two weeks.

☞ Price, the horse tamer, is in New Bloomfield, Pa.

☞ A new schedule has been issued by the R. R. Co.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.—Governor Curtin has appointed Professor Coburn, of Bradford county, to be State Superintendent of Common Schools, in the place of Hon. Thomas H. Burrows, whose time will expire on the first of June.

☞ We direct the attention of our friends who purchase Plumbing Materials, to the advertisement, in another column, of Mr. Charles Mullikin, Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Plumbers' Materials, at No. 520 Commerce Street, Phila.

NEW GOODS.—Miss Margaret Lowry has just received new FANCY GOODS at her store in the old post office room on Allegheny street, to which she has added boots and shoes of all sorts and sizes.—Give her a call.

☞ Godey, for May, appears fresh and attractive, full of life, vigor and interest—a choice collection of rare reading matter for the ladies. The engravings and fashion plates are exceedingly fine, and the whole book is one that does honor to its author. We commend it to the ladies. There is no advance in the price. Address L. A. Godey, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE UNION LEAGUE met in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening last. The attendance was very good. It will meet again at the same place on next Tuesday evening. It was addressed by R. A. McMurtrie, Esq., and the Rev. Wm. C. Smith. The Hon. S. S. Blair and others will address it next week, when our friends from the country who may be at Court are expected to be present. The Union must be preserved is the word.

In the Common Pleas of Mifflin County.

Jno. H. Hommer vs. Penna. Railroad Company—An action to recover the value of a lot of wheat damaged by the stoving in of a boat in April, 1862, in the levee below Lewistown. The boat ran on a stump in the canal and was so injured as to cause her to sink and her cargo to become damaged. Defence was, that the stump was in the channel without the knowledge of Defendant, and was placed there by the flood which preceded this occurrence, and being under the surface, no reasonable care or diligence could have prevented its being there. Verdict for Plaintiff for $1236.09. D. W. Woods and McKee for Plaintiff, and Elder, A. Parker and Walters for Defendant.

Geo. H. Fleming vs. same—This was an action to recover damages suffered by the boat referred to above, and for its detention, &c. Verdict for Plaintiff for $350. Same attorneys.

☞ Over seventy applications to bank under the uniform National Currency act have been made to the Treasury Department.

☞ The St. Louis Republican states as one of the facts illustrating the magnitude of the war, that 31,184 horses and 19,727 mules were purchased in that city for the army during the year ending March 31. They cost $5,971,000. Most of the animals were brought from Illinois and the northern parts of Indiana and Ohio, Missouri having been exhausted early in the commencement of our struggle.

☞ In the Court of Sessions at Troy, N. Y., some days since, a prisoner being on trial on a charge of larceny, in stealing among other things, several fractional notes or shinplasters issued by the cities of Troy and Albany, his counsel objected to the reception of any evidence relating to the crime so far as the bills were concerned, reading from the revised statutes to show that as the notes were not issued by corporations having the requisite authority, they were of no value. Judge Robertson held that the point was good, and ruled out all evidence relating to these fractional promises to pay. This is virtually a decision that to steal shinplasters is no crime.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Official Dispatches of the Operations at Port Hudson.

WASHINGTON, April 22.

The Navy Department has received the following official dispatch, dated U. S. steam sloop Pensacola, off New Orleans, April 19th:

On the morning of the 27th ult., about daylight, Admiral Farragut, in the Hartford, engaged the battirfes at Warrenton, 3 miles below Vicksburg, and passed below it.

On the morning of the 29th, before daylight, the Albatross having taken in a full supply of provisions from a barge which had been floated down the previous morning by Admiral Porter, also passed the Warrenton batteries, and anchored near the flag ship. It was blowing quite heavily from the north, and on the morning of the 29th, about 1 A. M. the wharf boat Vicksburg, having broken adrift from the moorings at the city, floated down and ran ashore opposite to where the Hartford and Albatross were anchored. During the day an officer was sent on board the Vicksburg, but found that her machinery had all been removed; and she had nothing on board save four muskets and accoutrements, which probably belonged to the guard.

While the Admiral was hesitating as to the propriety of retaining her as a wharf boat, or rather depot, the rebels came down on the night of the 13th, and burned her.

The Switzerland, Hartford and Albatross being all filled with provisions, floated down, passing Gen. Grant and Admiral Porter in barges. The damage to the Switzerland being fully repaired, the vessel passed Warrenton on the morning of the 31st.

At daylight the little squadron got under way, and proceeded down the river to Mr. Turner's plantation, where, on our passage up, we seen the wreck of the Indianola. We found no traces of the wreck, but learned that it had slid off into deep water during the late gale. We anchored at this place and remained until about 6 30 P. M., when we got under way and proceeded down and engaged the batteries at Grand Gulf.

The battery consisted of some two or three heavy guns sent down from Vicksburg. One of these guns was mounted upon a steamer, which had been concealed up the Big Black river. The enemy also had a light field battery. They struck the Switzerland twice, doing no damage. The Albatross was not struck at all. The Hartford was struck only once, but this shot struck and iron hammered stanchon, and threw a fragment forward nearly half the length of the boat, and killed —— Jones, a landsman. This was the only casualty.

We passed this battery in about fifteen minutes, and anchored below Grand Gulf for the night. At daylight on the 1st inst. we got under way and proceeded to the mouth of Red river, where we anchored about sundown, destroying in our passage down a large number of skirts and flatboats. We remained blockading the river at its mouth until the morning of the 6th inst., when we got under way at about 4.30 A. M., and proceeded down the Bayou Sara, stopped, seized upon and threw into the river about ten thousand sacks of corn, and then proceeded on our way to Port Hudson, where we anchored about five miles above the batteries at 3 P. M., on the 6th.

On the morning of the 7th, at 8.15, the writer of this communication the Secretary of the Rear Admiral, left the Hartford and boarded the Richmond off Baton Rouge about 2 A M. on the 8th inst. The health of the squadron is good.

Iron City College--Testimonial.

The following unsolicited letter from one of the firm of Bener & Burgess pays a high but deserved compliment to an institution which numbers among its graduates many of the most intelligent and successful business men in this country.

Professors Jenkins & Smith—Gentlemen:—I have long felt it my duty to express to you the high opinion I entertain of the IRON CITY COLLEGE as an institution fit in every respect to prepare young men for active business.

I can most unhesitatingly say, that I can conceive of no way, by which to make the course of study more thorough and practical than that so long pursued by you, and which has been so fully attested by the unvarying success of your students.

What I regard as one of the most admirable, important, and never to be forgotten features of the school, is the constant and watchful care bestowed by the various Professors in behalf of their pupils, and I feel as though I could never repay the Faculty for their efforts in my behalf while a student there. These feelings, together with a deep sense of duty, have prompted me to pen this note and I shall never fail to say to young men contemplating a commercial course, "Go to the Iron City College, if you wish to acquire a perfect knowledge of the science, and become successful practical book-keepers. Truly, yours,

B. H. BENER.

ERIE, PA, March 18, 1863.

☞ The War Department has ordered ten 10 inch columbiads and a quantity of ordnance stores to be forwarded at once for the fortification at Clark's Point, near New Bedford, Mass.

☞ A large emigration to the State of Illinois is taken place from the States of Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri. The stations on the Illinois central Railroad are crowded with families arriving from the States afflicted with the war.

List of Jurors for April Term.

GRAND JURORS.

Adlum Joseph G, Altoona
Ake William H, Catharine
Burger Joseph, Freedom
Bell Henry, Altoona
Beamer Philip, Allegheny
Cherry Thomas, Antis
Crocker Joseph, Tyrone tp.
Claubaugh Abraham, Woodberry.
Colclessor Daniel, Logan
Ellsworth Josiah, Woodberry
Fouse Dewalt A, Huston
Jacobs George A, Hollidaysburg
Kerr R A O, Altoona
Kaufman Kurtz, Frankstown
Lewis Thomas B, Gaysport
Leamer George, Frankstown
Levan John P, Altoona
Mateer John W, N Woodberry
McCrum E B, Altoona
Ramey David K, Hollidaysburg
Smith Joseph, Gaysport
Taylor John, Frankstown
White Daniel M, Woodberry
Wilson Albert, Frankstown

TRAVERSE JURORS.—FIRST WEEK.

Ambrose Alexander, Antis
Bellman Jeremiah K, Altoona
Benson Fleetweed, Huston
Burley Caleb R, Tyrone bor
Cassiday William, Snyder,
Cooper Simon R, Frankstown
Dasher Benjamin, Gaysport
Dysart Wm P, Antis
Eakin William, Snyder
Gruber Nicholas, Taylor
Gwin James L, Logan
Gibboney John M, Allegheny
Hutchison James, Logan
Hagerty Oliver, Logan
Joy Lot H, Allegheny
Kennady Alexander, Snyder
Leffard Adam, Tyrone tp
Lago Stephen B, Snyder
Manley David, Antis
Malone Edmund, Freedom
Magraw Peter, Freedom
Myers Grabill, Logan
McMasters Francis, Taylor
McKillip David, Frankstown
McCune Seth R., Frankstown
Price Daniel, Altoona
Robeson Joseph, Franks'own
Rhodes John, Huston
Stoner Andrew, N Woodberry
Sprinkle John A, Altoona
Smith John A Sen., Antis
Scott George H, Antis
Sell John, Freedom
Tippery John W, Gaysport
Wertz Jacob, Blair
Walls Robert, Frankstown
Yingling Abraham, Juniata
Zimmerman Joseph, Woodberry

SECOND WEEK.

Ale Lemuel, Antis
Bowser Conrad, Greenfield
Bowser Daniel L,
Brown Daniel, N Woodberry
Barclay Isaac, Altoona
Butler Henry, N Woodberry
Cox Samuel, Antis
Campbell Harrison, Antis
Eastep John, Antis
Earlinbaugh John, Taylor
Fowler C, Altoona
Gibboney Daniel C, Allegheny
Glunt Abraham, Blair
Gwinner John, Taylor
Harris Reuben G, Allegheny
Harpster John, Catharine
Hopkins William, Antis
Hewit Benjamin L, Woodberry
Harpster Joseph, Frankstown
Kelly George P, Juniata
Lingafelter Martin, Freedom
Lingafelt Eli, Frankstown
Moore Johnston, Altoona
Mann James, Altoona
McClelland John, Altoona
McFarland Alexander, Antis
McCauley Thomas, Altoona
Patterson Thomas, Blair
Riling Alexander, Logan
Roney Thomas, Hollidaysburg
Robeson David, Altoona
Shaffer Frederick, Catharine
Stoner Abraham, Allegheny
Sager John, Altoona
Stewart Robert, Catharine
Williams Thomas J, Logan
Weyandt Samuel B, Greenfield
Watson Isaac P, Tyrone bor.

ADDITIONAL TRAVERSE JURORS.

Black Jacob, Allegheny
Cryder Henry, Tyrone
Carter Robert G, Antis
Haffley David, Huston
Hooper John W, Altoona
Hart Ellis, Alleghery
Hileman William, Frankstown
Mathews Rodger, Blair
Lotts George, Tyrone tp.
Morrow John, Tyrone tp
McCartney James, Tyrone bor
Nicodemus Frederick, N Woodberry
O'Neill William, Altoona
Oyer Daniel, Tyrone tp
Plummer William R, Snyder
Rees Abraham, Logan
Rhule Albert J, Catharine
Rush Thomas, Snyder
Spang Job M, Taylor
Wilt Alexander, Allegheny
West John C, Hollidaysburg
Wertz John, Catharine

TO THE SUFFERING.

THE Rev. Wm. Cosgrove, while laboring as a Missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great City of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by them.

Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this recipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.

Address Rev. WM. COSGROVE,
489 Fulton Avenue,
2-7-1y Brooklyn, N. Y.

MARRIED.

In Harrisburg, Aug. 16th, 1862, by Rev. Dr. U. C. Pierierdi, of Lowell, Mass, Mr. THOS. L. CALDWELL, of Altoona, Pa., to Miss ALICE CORDAY, of Yarmouthport, Mass

It will appear from the above notice that TOM has been married some eight months, and that he and his bride have succeeded to an alarming extent in keeping the happy event a secret. This proves conclusively that a secret can be kept even by a lady. Therefore let the popular delusion be dispelled, and the proper credit given to the sex. We are at a loss, however, to see the propriety of keeping such *good* news a secret, and confess that we could not, nor would not, even for a moment, think of doing so, were we personally concerned. But every one to their own fancy. We wish the happy couple a long and happy life. May their paths always be strewed with flowers, and may they now look forward to another important event which cannot be kept a secret—one that will so shine that others may be benefitted by it, and they receive the great reward which is in store for the faithful. Take hold of those things, my friends, in the days of thy youth.

New Jersey Lands for Sale,

ALSO,

GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS,

SUITABLE for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, &c., of 1, 2½, 5, 10 and 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for $200, 10 acres for $110, 5 acres for $60, 2½ acres for $40, 1 acre for $20. Payable by $1 a week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at $10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington Township, Burlington County, N. J. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp for a circular, to B. FRANKLIN CLARK,
2-12-3-11 No. 90 Cedar St, New York.

MARKETS.

CORRECTED weekly by Lloyd & Henry produce dealers and Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, April 24, 1863

Family Flour, per bbl,	$6,50
Extra " "	6,25
Superfine,	6,00
White wheat per bushel,	$1,45
Red " "	1,35
Rye per bushel,	1,00
Corn per bushel,	1,00
Oats per bushel,	45
Barley per bushel,	1,00
Potatoes per bushel,	85
Cloverseed per bushel,	6,00
Timothy Seed per bushel,	1,75
Flax Seed per bushel,	3,50
Hay per ton,	11,00
Butter per pound,	20
Eggs per dozen,	15

Groceries for the Million!

IF YOU WANT FINE FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,
Provisions, Wood and Willow Ware,
TOBACCOS AND SEGARS,
Go To
FUNK'S NEW GROCERY.

On Allegheny st., in the room recently occupied by Ormes & Sons, Hollidaysburg, where you will find one of the largest, freshest and

BEST SELECTED STOCKS,

For family use to be found in the town. Strict attention having been paid to the wants of this community in making his purchases, every article in the line can be found upon his shelves.

Pickles, Spices, Preserved Fruits, Dried Fruits, and a general assortment of

COUNTRY PRODUCE

Always on hand When in search of Fresh and Cheap Family Groceries, be sure to call on JAMES FUNK.

Hollidaysburg, April 18, 1863—tf

Grist Mill and Farm for Sale.

WE know of a good Grist Mill in Cambria county, with 150 acres of land, for sale It is a good site for a Woolen Factory having water power, &c

Also—A small farm of 70 acres, near the town of Loretto.

Also—100 acres in one tract, and 40 acres in another, both improved, within two miles of Loretto. Inquire at this office.

April 18, 1863:3m*.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership existing between the undersigned in the mercantile business, trading under the firm of F. McCoy & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of April, 1863. The books of the firm are in the hands of F. McCoy for settlement and collection

ARCH'D McFADDEN,
CHRIST. HOUSER,
FRANCIS McCOY.

Hollidaysburg, April 18, 1863:3t.

Plumbers' Materials.

CHARLES MULLIKIN,

Importer & Wholesale Dealer.

No. 520 Commerce St.,

PHILADELPHIA

CONSTANTLY in store, a large assortment of

Copper, Zinc, Iron and Galvanized Iron Bath Tubs.
White and Marbled Plug Basins.
White and Marbled or Blue Closet Basins.
Ship Water Closets, complete.
Water Closets of every description.

PUMPS, RAMS, &c.

Iron sinks.
Iron and Enamelled Portable Wash Stands.
Vitrified Drain Pipe, Bends, Branches and Traps.
Plumbers' Brass and Plated Work of every description.
Lead Traps and Bends, Pine and Cedar Hydrant Posts, Hydrant Rods, Plumbers' Hooks, Marble Slabs, Rubber Hose, &c., as low as any House in the country. April 18, 1863:3m.

TO THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF BLAIR COUNTY.

Gentlemen: In pursuance of the 43d section of the Act of 8th of May, 1854, you are hereby notified to meet in convention, at the Court House, in Hollidaysburg, on the first Monday in May, *being the fourth day of the month*, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and select, *viva voce*, by a majority of the whole number of Directors present, one person of literary and scientific acquirements, and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as County Superintendent for the three succeeding years; determine the amount of compensation for the same; and certify the result to the State Superintendent, at Harrisburg, as required by the 39th and 40th sections of the said act.

JOHN MITCHELL,
Co. Supt. of Blair co.

Hollidaysburg, April 18, 1863:3t.

Duff's College.

Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOUNDED IN 1840.

Incorporated by Legislative Charter.

Being the only COMMERCIAL COLLEGE in the Union conducted by a

PRACTICAL MERCHANT.

OVER SIX THOUSAND STUDENTS have been educated in the Principles and Practice of all the details of a business education from DUFF'S system of

Mercantile Book-Keeping.

Awarded four Silver Medals, and sanctioned by special Committees of the American Institute and the Chamber of Commerce, New York. Also, DUFF'S

Steamboat Book-Keeping.

"A perfect system for such books and accounts." Also, DUFF'S new system of

Railroad Book-Keeping.

After the form of the Pennsylvania Railroad Also, DUFF'S new system of

Private Bank Book-Keeping.

The only one in use in the city. The above systems of accounts are all taught under the daily supervision of the author, and, it is believed, to a degree of perfection never attained elsewhere.

12 FIRST PREMIUMS

for best Business and Ornamental Penmanship awarded our present Penman by the

United States Fair at Cincinnati in.....1860
Penna. State Fair at Wyoming.....1860
Western Penna. Fair at Pittsburgh.....1860
and the Ohio State Fair at Cleveland 1862

all of which are exhibited at our office.

FORTY DOLLARS

Pays for our full graduating course. $4,50 for stationery and blanks of fine extra size paper, including Harper's edition of Duff's Book-keeping. Others charge $8 and $10 for blanks with an old system of Bookkeeping containing only one set of Books.

Harper's Enlarged Edition of Duff's Book-Keeping.

Price $1,87. Sold by Booksellers generally.

For full particulars send for our elegant new Circular pp 60, and samples of our Penman's Business and Ornamental Writing, enclosing 25c. to P. DUFF & SON, Principals.

April 18, 1863:1y.

LICENSE.—The following persons have filed their petitions for license with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for Blair county, to be presented at April Sessions, 1862:

John Stahl, Altoona;*
Jacob Weyandt, Claysburg.

April 11, 1863. A. S. MORROW, Pro'y.

Knox Fruit Farm & Nurseries

FOR MANY YEARS we have made the cultivation of SMALL FRUITS a specialty, and taking into account VARIETY, QUANTITY and QUALITY, our stock of VINES and PLANTS of

GRAPES, BLACKBERRIES,
STRAWBERRIES, GOOSEBERRIES,
RASPBERRIES, CURRANTS, &c.,

Is unequalled anywhere, which we offer on the most favorable terms. Parties wishing to purchase would do well to correspond with us, or send for our Price List, which will be sent to all applicants free of charge.

☞ Our Seed Store and Horticultural House is at No. 29 Fifth street, where all artilet belonging to such an estalishment can be had of the best quality. J. KNOX,

March 21, 1863:6t.] Box 155 Pittsburg, Pa.

No More Fluid Lamp Explosions.

DAY & CO.'S

KEROSENE OIL BURNERS

APPLIED to the common Fluid Lamp, adapt it for burning Kerosene Oil, without smoke, and without a chimney, at ONE-FOURTH THE COST OF FLUID.

AGENTS WANTED.

A sample dozen mailed, post-paid, on receipt of 50 cents in stamps, by

DAY & CO, Newark, N. J.

March 14, 1863—1y.

To Consumptives.

THE advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Rev. EDW'D A. WILSON, Williamsburg,
March 21, 1863—3m.] Kings County, N. Y.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED BY A TRUSS OF THE RIGHT KIND, IF PROPERLY FITTED AND DULY ATTENDED TO. This has been abundantly demonstrated in innumerable instances by the use of the MULTIPEDAL TRUSS of DR. RIGGS, during the last few years. This Truss being covered with Hard Rubber, is perfectly waterproof, may be used in bathing, and is always cleanly as well as indestructible by ordinary usage. If not satisfactory after a fair trial of SIXTY days, it may be returned. It challenges comparison with any Truss known.

Dr. RIGGS' Office, No. 2 Barclay st., New York. Nov. 15, 1862 1y.

The Confessions and Experience of a Nervous Invalid.—Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y. 2-13-3-12

Wants Employment.

A GRADUATE of the Iron City College desires employment as Book-keeper or Clerk. Good recommendations will be given. Inquire at this office. April 11, 1863*

BLANK DEEDS for sale at this office.

PRIME CANNED PEACHES at
March 14. E. G. PRICE'S.

Iron City College.

Hon. Wilson McCandless, Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court, President.

Corner of Penn and St. Clair sts:

PITTSBURG, PA.,

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST.

$35 Pays for a full Commercial Course.

☞ No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping.

Ministers' sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business, at the least expense and shortest time, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. DIPLOMAS granted by merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.

PROF. A. COWLEY, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest No. of 1ST PREMIUMS, and over all competitors, teaches rapid Business Writing.

For specimens of Penmanship, and Catalogue containing full information, inclose twenty-five cents to JENKINS & SMITH,
Principals.

☞ Attend where the Sons and Clerks of Bankers and Business Men graduate.

Feb 14, 1863.

NEW CLOTHING
FOR SPRING.
Louis Goldman

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a very large assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

of all sizes and descriptions, which he offers for sale at his old stand on Allegheny street, Hollidaysburg, at

Very Small Profits.

He is determined to sell, and sell he will, although the high prices paid for Goods compels him to do so at very small advances.

He will sell cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be purchased at retail in Philadelphia, or any other establishment in the country.

Persons wishing to buy Clothing would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere. Also,

HATS AND CAPS

of every description, which will be sold lower than at any other establishment in the country.

March 21, 1863-3m.

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale his well known residence and place of business, situate on the east side of Montgomery street, Hollidaysburg.

The building is 48 by 60 feet, three stories high, contains 22 rooms, with all the modern improvements, fire-proof slate roof, &c.

The location of this property is very desirable either for mercantile or hotel business. It will be sold cheap and on long payments.

PETER McNALLY.

March 28, 1863—3m*.

Prothonotary's Notice.

ALL persons interested are hereby notified that the account of Thos. B. Buchahan, Committee of Jonathan Neff, a lunatic, has been filed in the office of the Prothonotary, and that the same will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Blair county, for confirmation, &c, at April Term, 1863.

April 4, 1863. A. S. MORROW, Pro'y.

BLINDS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 16 North Sixth St., Philadelphia, Manufacturer of

VENITIAN BLINDS and
WINDOW SHADES.

☞ The largest and finest assortment in the city, at the lowest prices. Blinds painted and trimmed equal to new. Store Shades made and lettered. April 4, 1863:3m.

BLANKS FOR SOLDIERS.

AT great expense and trouble we have got up (to accommodate Lawyers and others in this and the adjoining counties) all the Blanks necessary to procure, First:

BLANK FORMS FOR

$100 Bounty and Back Pay;
Invalid Pensions;
Widows' Pensions;
Minor Children's Pensions;
Mothers' Pensions;
Sisters' Pensions.

They are beautifully printed on fine, strong paper, with marginal notes, and full printed instructions on the back of each, showing how they should be filled up in each case.

All orders accompanied with $1 or more, cash, will receive prompt attention. These Blanks are exactly in conformity with the new regulations of Government, and are approved by the Departments at Washington.

THE EDITOR.

DR. J. J. LEVI,
of Philadelphia,

HAS located in Duncansville, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them.

May 3-1—28.

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.

Apl. 4, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.

October 25, 1861.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay,—new and reliable treatment in Reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

April 4, 1863—1y.

JOB WORK.

ALL kinds of JOB WORK, Handbills, Cards, &c., &c., neatly done at this office on short notice.

JOHN DEAN, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas and levari facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Blair county and to me directed, I will expose to public outcry, at the Court House, in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, on MONDAY, the 27th day of APRIL, A. D 1863, at 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day, the following described real estate, viz:

All the right, title and interest of John McCullough in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, at the junction of Blair and Juniata streets, near the Penna Railroad Station, in said borough, and running to a point between the said streets, bounded on the south by Juniata street, on the north by Blair street, and on the east by a lot of Edward McGraw, having thereon erected a two-story frame building, formerly occupied as an eating and drinking house.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John McCullough.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Rose Dougherty, deceased, in and to all that certain lot of ground, situate in Hollidaysburg, Blair county, on the corner of Juniata and Wayne streets, fronting on Juniata street 61 feet and extending back 157 feet to an alley, being lot No. 145 in the plot or plan of said borough, and having thereon erected one three-story brick hotel, a good stable, and other out buildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Rose Dougherty, dec'd.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of George Raymond in and to all that certain lot of ground, situate in Hollidaysburg borough, Blair county, fronting 60 feet on Allegheny street and running back 170 feet to Cherry alley, being lot No. 267 in the plot or plan of said borough, adjoining on the west a lot now owned and occupied by James Condron, and having thereon erected a two-story brick dwelling house and other buildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George Raymond.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Hannaniah Davis in and to all that certain tract of land situate in Logan township, Blair county, bounded and described as follow, to wit: Beginning at a beech by the Laurel Run, thence by lands of Matthias Smith, north 20 degrees east 22 perches to a chestnut oak, thence by lands of Matthias Repler north 24 degrees west 90 perches to a hickory, thence north 13 degrees west 44¾ perches to a post, theace by land of Uriah Green south 49 deg. west 111½ perches to a spruce, thence by land of William Green, along said Laurel Run, so as to include all the land claimed by James Green to the place of beginning, containing fifty-one acres and twelve perches and the usual allowance of 6 per cent, and having thereon erected a 1½ story log dwelling house and a log stable.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Hannaniah Davis.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Wm. Montgomery in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the Greensburg part of the borough of Altoona, Blair county, being parts of lots Nos. 7, 8 and 9 in the plan of said borough, and fronting 48 feet on Allegheny street, and running back 128 feet, having thereon erected a two-story plank dwelling house, one wagon maker shop, and one frame stable, and adjoining on the south a lot owned by Jas Hooper.

Seized and takea in execution and to be sold as the property of Wm. Montgomery

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Jos. Fry in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in Tyrone city, Blair county, fronting on Juniata street 55 feet and running back 165 feet to an alley, being lot No. 3 in the plot or plan of said borough, and having thereon erected a two story frame building, now occupied as a store-room and dwelling house.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Joseph Fry.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of David McClain and Augustus McClain in and to all certain lot of ground, situate in Tyrone city, Blair county, on the corner of Main and Clearfield streets, thence along Main street, to lot No. 94, thence by said lot 180 feet to an alley, being lot No 93 in the plot or plan of said borough, having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house and stable.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David McClain and Augustus McClain.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Michael Scanlan in and to all those three certain lots of ground situate in the Greensburg part of the borough of Altoona, Blair county, fronting 50 feet each on German street and extending back 175 feet to an alley, being lots Nos. 3, 4 and 5 on said German street, and having thereon erected a small frame dwelling house and other out buildings.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Michael Scanlan.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Jesse Wingate in and to all that certain lot and half lot of ground situate on the southwest corner of Mulberry and Montgomery streets, in the borough of Hollidaysburg, Blair county, fronting 90 feet on Mulberry street and extending back along Montgomery street 180 feet to Strawberry alley, being the eastern half of lot No. 17 and the whole of lot No. 18 in the old town plot of said borough, and having thereon erected a large two-story brick tavern house, a frame stable, an ice house and other buildings.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jesse Wingate.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of John Martin in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Hollidaysburg, Blair county, fronting 60 feet on Allegheny street, and running back on Jones street 170 feet to an alley, being lot No. 256 in the new town plot of Hollidaysburg, having thereon erected three two-story frame dwelling houses.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Martin.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Edwin F Shoenberger, Trustee of Maria M. Shoenberger, his wife, Sidney Shoenberger and John K. and Geo. Shoenberger, in the following described property, to wit: All that certain tract of land situate in Blair township, Blair county, known as the "Gap Furnace" property, and consisting of all that portion of a certain tract of land formerly belonging to the heirs of Geo. McKee, dec'd., and afterwards to Edwin F. Shoenberger, lying and being west of the Roaring Run Creek, together with all and singular the improvements thereon erected, and all the ways, water rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining; also with all the iron ore in and on and upon those lands of the late Dr. Peter Shoenberger then or at the making of a certain deed by said Dr. Peter Shoenberger to Edwin F. Shoenberger, situate and lying on the western side or slope of Dunning's Mountain, beginning at a line running from the southern extremities of the said described property to the summit of the said mountain; thence northward to McKee's Gap, and thence northward and passing the Dry Gap to a cove called the Loop, including the same and entire privilege to dig, raise and mine the said ore and haul the same away; also, the privilege of taking from the other lands of the said Peter Shoenberger the necessary timber for mining purposes, and also the right and privilege of taking limestone from the lands of said Dr. Peter Shoenberger wherever it may be found most convenient and best qualities; also, the privilege of using the stables on the north side of Roaring Spring Run for teams, not to exceed three in number, and all the rights and privileges conveyed by Jos. Kemp, trustee, &c., to John R. and Thomas McFarlane by deed bearing date July 5th, 1858; recorded in Deed Book I, pages 325, 326, 327 and 328.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Edwin F. Shoenberger, Trustee, &c.

SAMUEL McCAMANT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, April 11, 1863.

☞ NOTICE TO BIDDERS.—The above described property will be knocked down to the highest bidder, on Monday, the 27th inst. The practice of keeping open the Sheriff's sales until Wednesday has been discontinued.

SAMUEL McCAMANT, Sheriff.

Trial List for April Term, 1863.

FIRST WEEK.

Joseph Smith vs C Aultman & co;
Geo W Graham vs Fox & Strouse;
E J Leamer vs Wm K Hemphill et al;
M Hoy vs Elias Baker et al;
J Walters' Exr vs Stephen Hammond;
M B Hetherington vs Andrew J Patterson;
Cadwallader's heirs vs Smith & Banks;
J M Bell vs Daniel K Ramey;
C Garber's Exrs vs A P Wilson;
R McNamara's Admr vs Wm. Lyon;
D Good's use vs D Watson et al;
Wm Buchanan's use vs B O'Friel's heirs;
Brotherline vs Haggerty & Harmon;
A M White & co vs R M Lemon & co;
E Isett vs J Walters' Exr;
Daniel Shannon vs Geo Wehn;

SECOND WEEK.

Johnston, Jack & co et al vs H Jackson's Exrs;
Levi Hecht vs Directors of the Poor, &c;
S W Rhodes' Admr vs Penna R R Co;
McFarlane's Admr vs Shoenberger's Exrs;
James D Rea vs Kemp & Lust;
Same vs Joseph Kemp;
John Miller vs Penna R R Co;
Chaffee, Stout & co vs A Patterson;
Wm Kellerman vs S S Barr;
G L Lloyd vs H McIntosh;
P Strayer vs Spang & Walters;
D H Hofius' Admr vs E H Lytle and wife;
Com. for use Deeter vs Deeter et al;
W S & A S Boyd vs J B Shinefelt;
John Bell vs S Milliken et al;
Abraham Beyers et al vs Evan Williams;
McLanahan, Watson & co vs J Brotherline;
James Funk vs Joseph Smith;
James A McCahan vs Elliot & Miller;
Ellen Bouslough vs Jacob Bouslough;
Esther Strayer vs Walters & Strayer;
C Campbell & Bro vs Tyrone & C P R R Co;
Wm Innes' Admr vs John C Innes' Exr;
J Blair Moore vs Joseph Smith;
Same vs D Caldwell;
E S Lytle's use vs Miller & Dannals;
D C McCormick vs Thos McNamara;
Thos Maloy vs F P Minier,
Brotherline vs Borough of Altoona;
J C Parry vs Thos McNamara;
George Buchanan vs S E K Duncan;
Shoenberger's Exrs for use vs D K Ramey;
Wm Shomo's use vs Charles Hughes;
Altoona & C T & P R Co vs Arthur Hill's Adm;
Geiger & Schwenk vs Benj Nugent;
Jas M Kinkead vs Blair Co Protection Fire Ins. Co;
Wm Austice vs Geo W Stewart;
Jacob Hesser vs Veach & McClain;
Wm A Fouse vs M Orlady's Adm'r;
Hofius' Adm'r for use vs Hy. Leamer;
John Burger vs Jacob B Bouser;
Pruner & Burley vs John Ebling's Admr;
John Scott vs N Campbell;
Wm Vaughn vs John Devlin et al;
G K & J H Shoenberger vs Wm Lyon et al;
John Hagy vs Geo W Reed et al;

April 4, 1863. A. S. MORROW, Pro'y.

Lager Beer Saloon.

ENGLEBRETH GROMULLER,

First Door East of McNamara's Store, on Juniata Street,

WILL accomodate all with fresh Lager Beer, Ales, Sardines, Schwitzer, Segars, and Refreshments of all kinds.

Give him a call at his old and well established Saloon. Nov. 15, 1862

A. J. WOLFE,

CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAKER,

Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets

HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.

☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.

Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862,

Iron and Nails!

THE subscribers having leased the PORTAGE IRON WORKS for a number of years, will keep on hand and for sale at all times, in large or small quantities,

FLAT, ROUND, AND BAR IRON, HOOP, OVAL, HALF OVAL, and SHEET IRON.

ALSO—Nails, Brads, Spikes, and Fence Nails, all of which they will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

From our long experience in the business, we doubt not that we shall be able to render satisfaction to all who may be pleased to send us orders. RICHARDS, JOY & CO.

Duncansville, May 3—1-28

Andrew Eckel,
Dealer in
Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, &c,

Annie street, Altoona, Pa, and McKenge's Old Stand, Montgomery st., Hollidaysburg, Pa.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Goods in the line constantly on hand at the lowest Cash prices. [Feb 7, 1863

STEAM SAW MILL.—I will sell, at private sale, my new and elegant Portable Steam Circular Saw Mill, Engine, Boilers, Lath Mill, &c., &c., known as the "Tub Spring Mills," because the most of the timber close to them is exhausted.

March 14, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

HOOPS WANTED
BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

50 TO 100,000 W. O. and Hickory Hoops, for which the highest price will be paid on delivery at Hollidaysburg, Altoona, Bell's Mills, Tipton, or Tyrone Apply to

J. M COOLBROTH, Altoona.

January 31, 1863.

SINGER & CO.'S
LETTER "A"
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

With all the Recent Improvements,

IS the BEST and CHEAPEST and MOST BEAUTIFUL of all Sewing Machines. This Machine will sew anything, from the running of a tuck in Tarletan to the making of an Overcoat—anything from Pilot or Beaver Cloth down to the softest Gauze or Gossamer Tissue, and is ever ready to do its work to perfection. It can fell, hem, bind, gather, tuck, quilt, and has capacity for a great variety of ornamental work. This is not the only Machine that can fell, hem, bind, braid, and so forth, but it will do so better than any other Machine. The letter "A" Family Sewing Machine may be had in a great variety of cabinet cases. The Folding Case, which is now becoming so popular, is, as its name implies, one that can be folded into a box or case, which, when opened, makes a beautiful, substantial and spacious table for the work to rest upon. The cases are of every imaginable design—plain as the wood grew in its native forest, or as elaborately finished as art can make them.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality.

Send for a Copy of "SINGER & Co's GAZETTE."

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
Philadelphia Office—810 Chestnut street.
JAMES H BELL, Agent in Hollidaysburg.
2-7—3-6

$40. WAGES PAID $100

TO sell goods for the ADAMS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. We will give a commission on all good ssold by our Agents, or pay wages at from $40 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. Our machine is perfect in its mechanism. A child can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction! It is equal to any Family Sewing Machine in use, and we have *reduced* the price to Fifteen Dollars.

Each Machine is warranted for three years.

Address C. RUGGLES,
June 71. Gen. Agt., Detroit, Mich.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,

Cooper Union, N.; Y. Hamilton Building, Brooklyn.

BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL LAW, ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, CORRESPONDENCE, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges are comprised in BRYANT, STRATTON & Co.'s Chain of Commercial Colleges, located as above, and in Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, and afford the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education

A Scholarship issued by these Colleges will be good throughout the "Chain"—time unlimited. Call or send for Circular

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN.
1-44] Cooper Union, N. Y. City.

S. M. WOODKOK,
Attorney at Law,
ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.

Office on Annie street, 3 doors above the Post Office.

October 1, 1861-tf.

☞ EDITOR OF WHIG: Dear Sir: With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it, (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully yours,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
Feb. 28:3m.] No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.

$30. Employment! $100

COMMERCIAL AGENTS WANTED,
TO SELL GOODS FOR THE
ADAMS
(A NEW ENGLAND)
MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

WE will give a commission of one hundred per cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay $30 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars address, with stamp,

CHARLES RUGGLES, Gen. Ag't.,
For the Adams Manufacturing Co., Detroit.
Mich. May 17—1 30

"THE MATTHEWS FARM."

I OFFER at private sale 32 acres of land situate near Coleman's Mill, in Logan township, below Altoona, on which are erected a good log house and stable and other improvements. About twenty acres cleared and under fence, a good spring of water at the door, a good meadow, &c. It is known as the "Matthews Farm." THE EDITOR.

April 1, 1863.

Tyrone Marble Works.

ALL KINDS of CEMETERY and FURNITURE work done to order, such as
GRAVE STONES,
TOMBS,
COUCHES and
MONUMENTS,
CENTRE TABLES,
WASHSTANDS and
BUREAU TOPS, of the best American and Italian Marbles, and in plain or fancy styles.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.
JNO. H. PATTERSON,
Logan st., Tyrone, nearly opposite the National Hotel. 2-15-3-14

SAMUEL S. BLAIR, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, April 4th, 1863.

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED
—AND—
NOW OPENING
AT
PRICE'S CORNER,

Corner of Blair and Montgomery streets,
HOLLIDAYSBURG,

AND WILL BE SOLD

AT PROPORTIONABLY LOW RATES.

Those who are wise will purchase early, as nearly all kinds of goods are rapidly on the rise.

E. G. PRICE

Has just received from the Eastern Cities and is now opening a fresh stock of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Embracing every style, pattern and variety both of Gentlemen's and

LADIES' WEAR,

Together with an extensive variety of

Boots and Shoes,

OF

SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Including all descriptions of Misses' Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys' wear, with a fine assortment of

HATS & CAPS,

WOOLEN HOODS,
RIBBONS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
CLOTH,
CASSIMERE, BLACK AND FANCY

SHAWLS

From 75 Cents to $25.

PRINTS & MUSLINS.

JUST RECEIVED,

ALSO,

A fresh assortment of all kinds of

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,

And all other articles usually kept in a Dry Goods, Grocery and

GENERAL VARIETY
STORE.

They Will be old
AT
A SMALL ADVANCE ON
First Cost,
EITHER

For Cash or most kinds of good Country Produce.

Call and examine—no trouble to show goods.

☞ Rags taken for goods or cash, in large or small quantities.

☞ The highest cash prices paid for Flour, Grain and Seeds.

2-5—3-4 E. G. PRICE.

WHOLESALE ONLY.
AMERICAN STATIONERY WAREHOUSE.
JOHN J. MERRITT,
Importer, Wholesale Stationer
and Sole Agent
Windsor and Clifton Mills Premium Papers,
Consisting of Commercial Notes, Letters, Bill, Legal and Foolscaps,
No. 18 BEEKMAN STREET,
Near Nassau, New York.

Also, Proprietor and Sole Agent for the following new and useful articles:

Oliver's Patent Erasive Tips.

This Tip is different from any heretofore made, being easily fitted to any pencil; is manufactured from Vulcanized Rubber of the best erasive quality; is easily changed from one pencil to another; and sold at an extremely low price. It is the most durable article of the kind in the market.

Burnet's Patent Rubber Inkstand & Rack.

An opaque inkstand, preserving ink from the decomposing effect of light.

Green's Patent Ink Eraser and Paper Cleaner.

The best article made for rubbing out pencil marks, accomplishing the work in one-half the time of ordinary rubber.

The Patent Combination Paper Cutter and Ruler.

A new and useful article, combining in one the uses of two indispensable articles

Platt's Patent Portable Copying Press,

A light, cheap and useful article.

Merritt & Brown's Pig Pen,

A very superior steel pen, made and selected with the greatest care, put up 2 dozen in a box, 6 boxes enclosed in another neatly finished box—the most convenient shape possible for retailing.

I have just received a full and complete assortment of the GENUINE ARNOLD'S WRITING FLUID.

The National Portrait Chess and Checker Board,

A neat, durable and cheap article for the million, comprising on the unused squares fine life-like photographic pictures of our prominent Generals and commanders; also, the President, Secretary of State, &c. The pictures alone are worth at least double the cost of the Board.

All orders will receive prompt and careful attention.

Call and examine one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Stationery in the United States. JOHN J. MERRITT,
Wholesale Stationer,
Nov. 15, 1862.-6m. 18 Beekman st., N. Y.

BLAIR COUNTY
MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs, MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,
MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

SAMUEL J. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS.

GAS-BURNING PARLOR,
AND
COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which they will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

They have also added to their stock a large supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, Coal Oil Lamps, Copper Kettles, &c, &c.

Their new store is on Virginia street, nearly opposite Mann's store, in Altoona. The old shop and store is still continued on Annie street, East Ward.

They have also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and do roofing and spouting on short notice.

FRIES & WINTERS,
Altoona, April 18, 1862.

COAL AND LUMBER LANDS.

WE have several thousand acres of very valuable Coal and Lumber lands in this county for sale. Any person desiring them will be furnished with full particulars. Persons wishing to purchase would do well by calling on JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, April 4, 1863.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers, —Hollidaysburg, Pa.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co
Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.
Nov. 22, 1861.

COAL LANDS For Sale.—I offer at private sale a very valuable tract of coal land situate on the Allegheny Mountain, adjoining the Tunnel coal mines, on the South, Bennington lands on the East, Hutchison & Co.'s coal mines on the North, warranted in the name of Timothy Lewis, and containing 418 acres.

This land is very desirable to any person wishing to go into the coal business, as it asounds in excellent Bituminous coal, and is near the Pennsylvania Railroad.—It will be sold cheap.

April 4, 1863. THE EDITOR.

Tyrone City Hotel.

THE subscriber has leased this well known first class Hotel, in the city of Tyrone, Blair county, Pa., where he is fully prepared to entertain strangers and travelers.

The public are requested to give him a trial.

ROBERT MACKLEN.
Tyrone City, June 21, 1862.

PLASTER AT
March 14. E. G. PRICE'S STORE.

Bryant & Stratton's Chain of National Mercantile Colleges

LOCATED IN
PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Cor. of 7th & Chestnut sts.,

New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago & St. Louis.

BOOK-KEEPING, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country.

A Scholarship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.

The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial Institution in the State.

Bryant & Stratton's series of Text Books, embracing Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, and Commercial Law, for sale, and sent by mail.

☞ For full particulars send for a circular.
Address, STRATTON, BRYANT & Co.,
2-9—3-8. Philadelphia.

BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation nearly ten years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but four assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the ten years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2,50; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.

OFFICERS: R. A. McMURTRIE, President; THAD. BANKS, Vice President; John Dean, Secretary.

AGENTS: D. T. Caldwell, Altoona; R. A. McCoy, Ebensburg; Daniel Hicks, Duncansville, N. Campbell, Martinsburg; Robt Waring, Tyrone city. 1—25

DR. S. KIMMELL,
DENTIST.

Office opposite Exchange Hotel, Hollidaysburg.

CALL and see specimens of Artificial Teeth, mounted on Gold, Silver, and the Vulcanite base.

Dr. KIMMELL has made arrangements to visit Woodberry the THIRD MONDAY of each month, and remain until Wednesday evening. The remainder of the week he can be found at Martinsburg. At all other times he can be found at his office in Hollidaysburg.

Feb. 14, 1863.

THE HOUSEKEEPERS'
NEW FURNITURE POLISH.

PREPARED from an improved receipt by the proprietor of the "BROTHER JONATHAN POLISH," is certified by all the leading New York Furniture Dealers and Piano Forte Makers to be the best in the world for Removing Scratches, Marks and Dirt, and restoring a high and lasting gloss to all kinds of Varnished work, from Furniture to Leather. It is cheaper and better than Varnish, dries immediately, and is easily applied. With a piece of Canton Flannel and a bottle or two of this NEW FURNITURE POLISH, a housekeeper can work magic in the furniture of a house and keep it looking like new. Now is the time to "shine up" your Tables, Chairs, Desks, Pianos, Picture Frames, Carriages, etc., and make them look 50 per cent. better. This is true economy. For sale by Furniture Dealers and Storekeepers generally. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Depot No. 1 Spruce Street, N. Y. Special Agents wanted. Address Box 1972, New York P. O. July 12, 1862.

GEORGE KOON, Justice of the Peace, Newry, Blair county, Pa.

TERMS.

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